NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

"CHEROKEE BILL" SHOT

FIGHTS WITH THE COOK GANG IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE NOTORIOUS OUTLAW BADLY WOUNDED BY DEPUTY MARSHALS-THE REMAINDER OF THE BAND SURROUNDED-CITIZENS OR

GANIZING TO DEFEND MUSKOGEE AND TOWNS ON THE KANSAS BORDER-GOOD WORK OF PROSECUTING ATTOR.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 17 .- A telegram received by United States Attorney Jackson to-night said that deputy marshals had a fight this afternoon "the "therokee Bill" and his gang, "Cherokee badly wounded and two other members of the party were captured, together with two the bandits' horses. The deputies of the Fort Salth and Muskogee courts are pursuing "Cherom" and the remaining members of the Marsha. Rent Cobb arrived late to-day. winging in one of the captured robbers and a The other members of the Cook mag are said to be surrounded by the marshals, cobb has asked the United States Attorney and

Marshal for recruits to assist him. "Cherokee Bill" is so badly wounded that the deputies think he will soon be obliged to give simself up. Cobb reports that he expects a hard battle, but that he has the advantage of the bandits. Excitement is running high in Muskogee, and a company of men is being organged to start to the scene of the battle. Great credit is due to C. L. Jackson, the United States attorney for the Indian Territory. He equipped ffeen men at his own expense and put them in the field, to remain till the gang is captured. The citizens of Muskogee have agreed to give a handsome reward for the capture of the Cook

The Indian Territory, because of the peculiar conditions surrounding it, appears to be a renterrous for all the cutthroats, gamblers and mieves in the country, and the officials find it amoult on account of the extent of the country and the opportunities for hiding in the brush and woods, to deal with them. Attorney-General Oney has empowered the marshals to employ all the deputies necessary to put down lawlessness. but as the outcroppings of crime occur spasodically in almost inaccessible places, great esculty has been experienced in catching up

J. J. McAlester, Marshal of the Indian Territory, received a telegram this afternoon from one of his deputies at Oolagah, saying that he and the Fort Smith deputies had had a fight with Cherokee Bill" and three other members of the Cook gang, that one of the deputies was badly wounded and that the bandits escaped. The wounded deputy is being cared for by the farmers, while the marshals are pursuing the rob bers. "Cherokee Bill" and two other members of the gang separated from the rest and started west. Seven deputies pursued them. United States Attorney Jackson has received a

elegram from Attorney-General Olney authorizing the necessary expense to equip the marshals for the chase. Mr. Jackson is trying to get up another party of men to start in pursuit. The gang is not more than ten miles from Muskoges. Chief Harris reported at the Indian Agent's office on with fifteen men for further in-

ructions.
Marshal McAlester is tired of being criticised Markel McAlester is fired of being criticises, and has concluded to take some action. Out of twenty marshals he can get only eight to pursue the bandits. Several private citizens have offered to assist in capturing the Cooks if their expenses are paid. The citizens have raised \$600 upay for patrolling the town at night. Marshal Kalester and his chief deputy have left here for Ardmore this afternoon to confer with Judge

ert in regard to the bandits, peka, Kan., Nov. 17.—Sever Swart in regard to the bandits.

Topeka, Kan. Nov. 17.—Several towns on the Southern Kansas border have organized companies for the protection of citizens and business men scainst the raids and the depredations of the Cooks and other bands of outlaws hiding in Indian Territory. Coffeyville, Caney, Chetopa and Baxter Springs have taken this precaution.

In divided into six sections, and sections, and extractions, and the sections, and the sections of the sections of the sections of the pools closing on November 15.

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The real issue in the campaign was between the pools closing Bank Commissioner Breidenthal yesterday re-ceived a letter from a banker at Chetopa inform-ing him that the Chetopa Protective Association had been organized with sixty-two business men as members, and that it is proposed to be ready to guard the town against any raid of the Cook gang. The association requested the loan of ten stands of arms from the State, and an application has been made to the Adjutant-General for the guns.

MR. OLNEY THINKS TROOPS UNNECESSARY. Washington, Nov. 17.-Colgate Hoyt, a Govern-ment director of the Union Pacific; Mr. Rouse, president of a railroad entering the Indian Territory, and Mr. Stern, a New-York attorney, called on Secretary Lamont to-day and argued in favor of the use of troops in the Indian Territory, repreenting that a terrible condition of lawlessness exsted there. Secretary Lamont referred them to the Attorney-General as having charge of the

Attorney-General Olney said to-day that while crime and lawlessness prevailed to a considerable extent there seemed to be no more than could be Should the judicial authorities ask for troops the proper manner and the Government felt that troops were necessary to enforce the civil law, it would not he state to send troops to the Indian Territory; but as at present advised he believed the United States marshals were competent to cope Hooessfully with the outlaws.

DETECTIVE SAID THEY WOULD BE LYNCHED temphis, Nov. 17.—A sensation was sprung to-th the trial of Detective W. S. Richardson and IX Smith, charged with lynching the six negro Soners near Millington, when F. E. Turner, a epsy sheriff, took the stand. He swore that Richardson told him on Monday, before the lynch-ing, that the men would be arrested and would be lyched. Richardson almost collapsed when this elementary came out, and the attorneys for the de-feace began a fierce fire of cross-questioning, and made a desperate but fruitless effort to break down Turser.

THE ERICSSON'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED. New-London, Conn., Nov. 17.-The torpedo-boat dieson falled again to-day to get a speed run. he started out at 10:15 a. m., with conditions favorable for her to show her speed, little wind from the southwest and water almost smooth. Her In to the course, thirty-five miles, was completed in an hour and a half, but the dense fog had set and hung over the water so that the buoys could not be seen a mile away, and the trial was post-Chief Engineer Milligan, injured vesterday a locomotive, was not able to perform his duties at member of the trial board, and Ensign Strauss assigned to duty in his place.

The officers and agents of the Thirty-fourth Street alway Company and J. D. Crimmins, the contractor, will be compelled to tell in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Tuesday why they should not punished for contempt of court. Judge Truax

sterday granted an ex-parte order to show cause by they should not be so punished. The defendants are charged with having violated are defendants are charged with having violation.

Inal order and injunction of this court, and the order is also to make Mr. Crimmins show cause may be should not be compelled to take up the tacks already laid by him on Thirty-fourth-st., between Sixth and Lexington aves., and restore the madded to its original condition.

Ex-judge thresall obtained the ex-parte order as

Ex-Judge Russell obtained the ex-parte order as ney for Alfred L. Loomis and others.

ludge Russell says in his deposition that he was storney for the plaintiffs in the original action betrain is 1885. It was brought by owners of property
a Thirty-fourth-at., between Sixth and Lexington
as and an injunction was issued restraining the
defendant from building a railroad in the street.
The injunction was made permanent on January
is. The judgment still holds good, he says.
The onlimpt proceedings did not interrupt the
as of completing the track-laying. The rails are
the following the says of EIGHT MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

BURIED UNDER TONS OF PHOSPHATE ROCK IN CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FLA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 17.-A dispatch from Punta Gorda says that an accident occurred in Charlotte Harbor by which eight men lost their lives. Ten phosphate employes were asleep on a barge loaded with phosphate when it suddenly capsized, burying the men under tons of rock Two of them managed to escape, but eight were lost. The list of the dead is as follows: S. W. Mitchell, A. Parker, Wiley Walker, "Tom" Vann. ann, "Dave" Frauslyn, Berry Jones and 'Jack" Spencer.

LABORERS CLAMOR FOR THEIR PAY.

AN ANGRY MULTITUDE INVADES THE CITY HALL OF CHICAGO-MAYOR HOPKINS CALLS

IN THE POLICE. Chicago, Nov. 17.-Two hundred men who had been employed in the sewer and water pipe extension departments of the city, and had been laid without receiving their pay for work done this and last month on account of a depleted city treasury, made a noisy demonstration this morning in the City Hall, and finally the police were sum-moned to drive them from the Mayor's office and of their pay, and, having been incensed repeated and broken promises to pay, marched it a body to the office of the City Engineer, Mr. Arlingstall, and clamored for their pay. He turned them away, saying he could do nothing for them. next office visited was that of the Controller Mr. Ackerman, who has resigned on account of the muddled condition of the city finances. He not in, and the crowd, becoming more turbulent and angry every minute, was informed that they could not get their pay because the Controller would not sign their vouchers on technical grounds. So the shouting multitude invaded the office of the Mayor to repeat their depand, but a hurried call for a squad of policemen from below, resulted in a compulsory exit. The Mayor said the men would be paid off next Tuesday, when the new Controller

THE NEW-YORK CAME IN LATE.

SHE ARRIVED AT QUARANTINE EARLY THIS

MORNING. A DAY BEHIND TIME. The American Line steamer New-York, Captain of November 10 and signalled the Needles that day at 1:50 p. m. She was expected to land here of evening, but was not sighted from Pire Island until nearly 11 o'clock last night. pany's offices were besieged yesterday by anxious friends of passengers, but the officers were not at all alarmed because of the delay in the steamer's arrival. The weather has been unfavorable quick passage, as was shown by the slow time made by the Teutonic.

are Mile. Bauermeister and Signori Rinaldini and Vaschetti, of the Abbey Opera Company, and several foreign bicycle champions

Arrangements had been made to meet the bicycle riders, and they were to have been in a box at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden last night. The box was occupied by Zim-merman, Wheeler and a few other celebrities in the

ISAAC B. POTTER ELECTED.

THOSEN CHIEF CONSUL OF THE STATE DIVISION OF THE L A. W.

The cycling men in charge of the bailots for the election of chief consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen were in session many hours at the Astor House yesterday. The delegates went to work in Parlor L, at 10 m, and, except for a short intermission for luncheon and dinner, they remained at work until after midnight.

The principal offices to be filled were chief consul, vice-consul, and secretary-treasurer. The live by wheelmen all over the State, and the vote polled was unexpectedly heavy. Every man in good standing in the L. A. W. in the district was entitled to vote, and the returns show that most of them took advantage of the privilege. The State a divided into six sections, and the scratching. which was considerable, made the duties of th

nation. Mr. Potter's friends worked zealously for him, and their efforts were rewarded with suc

him, and their efforts were rewarded who costs, the Brooklyn man securing the coveted office by a handsome majority.

The candidate for the representatives of the different districts were as follow: First District. A. E. Aldrich of New-York, C. B. Lockwood, of Yonkers, J. J. Woods, of New-York; J. P. Haight, of New-York, and J. Walter Talmage, of Tarrytown. Second District, E. F. Beecher, of Brookiyn; H. Struguill, of Brooklyn; Charles Schwalback, of Brooklyn, and A. A. Anzell, of Brooklyn; Third District, W. N. Honig, of Albany; William B. Phipps, of Albany; Thomas W. May, of Cohoes, and Charles B. Benson, of Hudson. Fourth District, W. Fred Hazen, of Syracuse. Fifth District, Charles F. Cossum, of Poughkeepsle, and Ray W. Whipple of Oneonta. Sixth District, J. E. Donelson, of Buffalo, W. J. McCormick, of Buffalo, and Charles E. Raymond, of Ruffalo.

The heads of the two tickets were as follows: Isaac B. Potter, W. E. Underhill, of Schemectady, and W. Sheldon, Buffalo. The Santee ticket was Dr. Le. M. Santee, of Cortland, E. S. Homer, of Troy, and George C. Pennell, of New-York City.

At midnight it was announced that about 2,700 yotes had been polled and that the Potter ticket had been elected by anything from 690 to 390 majority. R. G. Betts, Santer's representative, concede Potter's election by about 500 majority.

THE REV. DR. W. G. T. SHEDD D. 10. The Rev. Dr. William Greenough Thayer Shedd, of the Union Theological Seminary, died at his home, No. 148 East Thirty-eighth-81, yesterday at the age of seventy-four. He passed away only a few hours after his friend and fellow-worker in theology and philosophy, Dr. James McCosh, and it can be well said of both men that "if knowledge had been set up against mortality, they would have lived on." the age of seventy-four. He passed away only a

Dr. Shield was born at Acton, Mass., on June 21, 1829. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1839, and from the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1843. In the following year he was ordained paster of the Congregational Church in Brandon. Vt. He became professor of English Rierature in the University of Vermont in 1846, which chair he held till appointed to that of sacred rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Auburn in 1852. The following year he went to the Andover Theological Seminary to fill the chair of church history in that institution. In 1882 he returned to pastoral work as associate minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church in this city. The life of a professor, however, was more congenial to him, so after a year of service he resigned to take the chair of Biblical literature in Union Theological Seminary, with which institution he was actively connected up to four years ago, when he retired, after having held for eleven years the

the was actively connected up to four years ago, when he retired, after having held for eleven years the professorship of systematic theology. Throughout his connection with the Union Theological Seminary his connection with the Union Theological Seminary he was one of its most conspicuous professors, and for encyclopedic learning divided with the late Dr. Schaff the admiration and homage of the students.

Dr. Shedd believed that the natural effect of the changes which some members of the Presbyterian Church are attempting to make in the Westminster Confession would be to weaken and break down the Calvinistic system contained in it, and he stated his belief clearly and strongly in a monograph enhis belief clearly and concluding volume of which was published stated at the cology," the third and concluding volume of which was published works shows a long succession of volumes on theology, philosophy and Church history.

Among his published works are the following: "Eloquence a Virtue, or Guttines of Systematic Theology, Philosophy of History," (Andover, 1850; "Discourses and Essays" (1866; "A Manual of Church History," from the German of Der. Francis Theremin (New-York, 1860); "Coleridge's Works, with Introductory essay (1866); "A History of Christian Introduction (1885), Theological Essays" (1877); "He Compensary on Paul's Universal Ma

SERIOUS RAILWAY WRECK IN OHIO.

AN ENGINEER KILLED AND A FIREMAN AND BRAKEMAN PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED.

Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 17 .- Two trains came together at noon on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway, four miles south of here. MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE THE The wreck occurred at the Warmington switch. Owing to an error about orders, the Massillon yard engine dashed into a southbound coal train Engineer Rosenberry, of Lorain, of the southand a brakeman were probably fatally injured. night, breathed his last at 2:20 o'clock this morn-The two engines were hopelessly ruined, and have fallen over on the Wheeling and Lake Erle main track, blocking that road also.

TRAIN ROBBERS CAUGHT IN TEXAS.

RUN TO COVER BY A BODY OF STATE RANGERS

AND CAPTURED AFTER A CONFLICT. Wichlta Falis, Tex., Nov. 17.-Lieutenant Sullivan and two other members of Captain McDonald's State Rangers arrived here last night, having in custody three men said to be of the gang of ou who robbed the Pacific Express Company's car near Gordon, Tex., on the Texas and Pacific road, several weeks ago. They were captured near Believue, Lieutenant Sullivan and his men surrounder the house and demanded their surrender. They re plied with a volley of shots; the Rangers returned the fire and kept shooting until the walls of the structure resembled a porous plaster. The hat of one of the outlaws was perforated with a Winches ter ball, while another, seeking safety on the floor with his coat for a pillow, received a chance shot

with his coat for a pillow, received a chance shot through the coat. This was getting too close to be comfortable, and they decided to surrender. Seventy-five shots were tred, the major portion by the Rangers, but no one was bur!

After placing their prisoners in the Wichita County jail, Lieutenant Suilivan and his men boarded the southbound Denver train this morning for the southbound Denver train this morning for the southbound Denver train the morning for the southbound Denver train this morning to the scene of the conflict, where they believe the rest of the gang are in hiding. The prisoners deny being the Gordon train robbers and refuse to give their names. One is a young man and the others are middle-aged. They have a quiet, determined look about them that would indicate bravery and fearlessness. The younger one inquired of the jailer this morning if he had heard whether any more of the gang had been captured or not.

Charles Turner, who is said to be another one of the robbers, was captured this morning.

MANY GUESTS PURSUED THE THIEF.

HE WAS DISCOVERED IN THE ROOM OF W. C. ENDICOTT, JR. IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL-CAUGHT IN THE BASEMENT.

Charles E. Barron, twenty-nine years old, a well-dressed man, who says he is a druggist, and lives 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Davis, of the Broadway squad, on the complaint of William C. Endicott, jr., son of ex-Secretary Endicott. Endicott occupies room No. 25 in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the second floor. He left his room shortly after noon and returned about 2 o'clock. When he went out he locked his door, and left the key in the office with the clerk. On his return he got the y and went upstairs. To his surprise he Barron cutting open his satchel, which contained some valuable jewelry. Everything in the room

At the sight of Endicott, the intruder jumped toward him and aimed a blow at him, but Mr Endicott was on the alert. Barron brushed past Endicott into the corridor, but Endectt followed him, relling at the top of his voice, "Stop thief"

THE ASTORS' UNWELCOME GUEST.

A STRANGE MAN FOUND SEEMINGLY ASLEEP IN ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE HOUSE. AT THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

clock last night a laundress employed by retire. She tried the door, which she had left unlocked a few hours before, and was surprised when she could not open it. She immediately went down stairs and informed the butler and the other menservants, declaring that she heard some one shor-ing within. Policeman Hardy was called, and after informing Mrs. William Astor and the other mem-bers of the household, they repaired to the room.

bers of the household, they repaired to the room. They knocked repeatedly on the door and, receiving no answer, burst open the door. In the bed, evidently sound asleen, was a man. On a chair alongside the bed were his hat, waistooat, shirt and trousers. The policeman aroused the sleeper, who was greatly surprised on discovering that he was completely undressed. He was made to put on his clothes and was taken to the West Thirtleth-st, station, where he gave his name as John Garvin, thirty-one years old, who lives in the lodging-house No. 95 Bowery. In appearance he is a genuine tramp.

He would not say how he had gained an entrance to the house, and declared that he had made a mistake, thinking he was in his own bed. At the Astor maneion last high it was said that the manner in which he got into the house was a mystery, as none of the doors or windows were found open. The police helieve that Garvin's object was robbery, and that he entered the house through the stable, which adjoins, and that it was his intention to secrete himself in a room he believed to be uncoccupied until the tamily and servants had retired, and then rob the house. They say that when the man found that he was discovered he hurriedly underssed and feigned sleep.

He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market to-day. ressed and feigned sleep. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market to-day.

A COMPLAINT TO THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES. About one hundred merchants, whose places of business are in Frankfort, Gold, Ferry, Jacob, Beekman, Rose, Water and William sts. have signed a petition addressed to the trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, requesting con-

New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, requesting consideration of the following statements:

The lands in the twenty-foot roadways on each side of the Bridge were taken and yielded on the ground that the buildings on them were a menace to the Bridge structure in case of fire, and with the understanding that no building should remain on them. Notwithstanding this, the tenants of the Bridge arches have been allowed to utilize these roadways in various objectionable ways, and especially by the erection of buildings on them. They have also been allowed to close these roadways at each street crossing, thus prohibiting the public from using them, and in case of fire preventing access to the Bridge structure and the adjoining buildings.

cess to the Bridge structure and the adjoining buildings.

The petitioners think that the roadways should be opened at once and kept open, so that in case of fire in any of the Bridge arches or in any of the properties adjoining the Bridge the Fire Department could have easy access thereto, and that they should be kept open on account of the great convenience of passing from one atreet to another, from Park Row to Fearl-st. Now, persons at Pearl or Vandewater, st., who wish to take the Bridge are compelled to crowd up through Frankfort-st, or go several blocks out of their way, whereas if the roadways were left open and improved, direct access would be had to the Bridge entrance

HE TOOK POISON WHEN SHE REJECTED HIM. George Reynolds, thirty-three years old, a compositor, attempted to commit suicide in Broadway positor, attempted to commit suicide in Broadway, near Bleecker-st., yesterday afternoon. Reynolds was in the company of Charles Sullivan, a lawyer of No. 25 Chambers-st., and Miss Margaret Halloran, a typewriter employed at No. 33 Bleecker-st., with whom he was in love, and whose rejection of his suit was the cause of the attempted suicide. Reynolds has been attentive to Miss Halloran for several years. When it became known that Miss

lealousy exceeded all bounds.

All three were then living in the same boarding

Halloran and Sullivan were betrothed, Reynolds's

All three were then living in the same boarding-house, at No. 48 East Tenth-st. Yesterday Reynolds went to the place where Miss Halloran is employed and waited until she finished her work. Sullivan also came to wait for her. When she came out also came to wait for her when she came out sullivan left them alone. Reynolds renewed his sult, and said he would kill himself if she would not marry him. She said she was going to become Sullivan's wife.

The couple met Sullivan and started to walk up Broadway. Reynolds suddenly took a vial of laudanum from his pocket, and before ary one could interfere had it at his lips. Miss Halloran knocked it out of his hand before he had drank much of the poison. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the stomach pump was successfully used. He will be arraigned in Jofferson Market Court to-day.

"LANKY BOB'S" FATAL BLOW,

HIS SPARRING PARTNER, "CON" RIORDAN, NEVER RALLIED.

CHARGE AGAINST FITZSIMMONS-HIS BAIL FIXED AT \$10,000.

Syracuse, N Y., Nov. 17 .- "Con" Riordan, who bound frain, was killed outright. His fireman was knocked out by "Bob" Fitzsimmons last and ing. After 3 o'clock he began to sink rapidly respiration growing fainter with every minute until finally, with a few spasmodic contortions, he died. The physicians, a few members of the company and Mrs. Fitzsimmons were present to the last

> As soon as the seriousness of the affair wa apparent. Detective O'Brien was ordered to remain with Fitzsimmons. About 2:15 o'clock Captain Quigley placed the pugilist under arrest and took him to police headquarters. The middleweight champion seemed to expect what was coming, and did not even change color, "Yank" Sullivan was with him and offered to go his bail, that Widemann has secured a party of adwhich the police would not accept until Riordan's

condition was more certain.

Fitzsimmons denied having dealt his sparring partner a heavy blow, and attributed his death to the effects of hard drinking.

The doctors who conducted the autopsy upon the body of the dead pugilist gave out this state-

Cause of death of Con Riordan, blod clots com-pressing brain. One clot removed, weighing four and one-half ounces.

Fitzsimmons was taken before County Judge Northrup at noon to-day and his ball was fixed at \$10,000 to answer to the charge of man-slaughter in the first degree. In the courtroom slaughter in the first degree. In the courtroom he said he would not have killed Riordan for \$100,000, and then broke down in tears.

PRIZEFIGHTERS ALARMED

THEY THINK THE ACCIDENT WILL HAVE A DAM-AGING EFFECT ON THE RING-THE BLOW THAT KILLED RIORDAN.

In local resorts where prize-fighters and their admirers congregate sympathy was expressed for Fitzsimmons, and this feeling of sympathy was increased by the fear of the damaging results the death of Riordan would have on pugilism. The question was asked frequently: "If Bob can hit like meets the champion in carnest?"

Flizsimmons is in a measure the sparring wonder of the age, for he can fight, and fight well, too, in either the middleweight or heavyweight class. When meeting a middleweight he trains down to to meet a heavyweight he generally adds to his weight while in active training. He has won many notable battles, and his friends really believe that he can give Corbett twenty pounds and a thrashing. Fitz-immons has a remarkable chest, shoulder and arm development, but he is rather slender from the

Fitzsimmons is known as a shifty sparrer, and impaired. "Punching the bag," as it is called, fighter's strong point. It is said that while one of month, with average work. Flizzimmons will demanager has trouble in getting punching bags of ent strength to withstand Fitzsimmons's ter-

to get their favorite out of the clutches of the law, Fitzsimmons is likely to be indicted for man-Shumbter and he may serve a few years in prison. Riordan was a second-class pugilist, and he never tid doything remarkable. Emained Friend, of Friend & House, Filzsimmons's attorneys, left here or Syracuse last night, to look after the interests

riend & House, right, to look after the ar Syracuse last night, to look after the action of his citient.

The death of Riordan is an incident in a chain if fatnities in April, bunfre, who replaced Rioran Friday night, knocked out Ibnovan, who died northy after noon. P. J. Pomohue, who died of consumption on Friday morning, had the misforme to referee the bunfee-Loonvan fight. How the Bonovan matter was hushed up is one of the mysteries of the prize ting.

When John I. Sulivan, the Boston brute, was because the said that when he was in a fight

the jaw would go out as quickly as the wounded rubbit who is held up by the hind logs and struck just back of the ears sideways with the open paim.

Fitzsimmons says in his own defense that the blow which killed Con Riordan was given with the back of the hand. 'a smart tap,' and that it was Riordan's insisting condition at the time the sparring exhibition took place that caused the fatality, and not the blow given by Fitzsimmons.

Every physicials knows that Riordan's intexteated condition—if it be true that he was in liquor—could only lower his skill as a sparrer and that it could not enter in as a fatal complication to the effects produced by the blow. This was, according to dispatches, recognized by Dr. D. M. Totman, who ascribed Riordan's death to the blow.

Every student of anatomy will easily understand how a slight tap on the lower jaw will produce a paralying effect, or even precipitats a fatality. The floor or base of the skull is a mere shell, and by far the thinnest part of the brain-case; so thin, in fact, that if it is held up to a lighted candle or lamp the light will shine through the bony wall as freely as through a thin piece of porcelain or china cup. Through a large opening in the base of the skull at this spoint is almost certain to produce a fatal termination by paralyzing vital functions.

The lower jaw is armed with two bony productions one of which his into a socket in the skull base to found the connection, while the other serves is as a point of attachment for part of the muscles of mastleatton.

as a point of attachment for part of the miscles of mastication. It requires only a slight blow on the point of the chin to dislocate the law, and either fracture the thin floor of the brain-case or drive the articulatory extremity of the jaw through the bony wall into the base of the brain, and therethy cause death almost instantly. If injury is not brought about by the articulating projection of the jaw, the other bony point, sharper and like the blade of a knife, will cut through the skull and produce the same effect, or else glide into the large opening at the skull-base, through which the spinal cord emerges, and tear its way into the brain and pierce the corditable. In each of the above conditions a fatal result is bound to follow.

A blow given with the back of the hand could easily produce any of these serious effects.

ACCUSED OF EVADING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW Washington, Nov. 17.-Postmaster Warfield, of Baltimore, was in consultation with the Civil Ser vice Commissioners to-day with reference to the recent promotion of seven watchmen in his office civil service order, extending the classified service to certain branches of the postal service, the Postdepartment allowed seven new watchmen to the Baltimore office. The order of the President did not take watchmen into the classified service, and Mr. Warfield called on the Civil Ser-vice Commissioners and made the statement that the new watchmen had beer detailed to do certain clerical work, and consequently should be within the classified service. The Commissioners assenting to this, as had been the case with regard to other offices, it is said that Mr. Warfield promoted his watchmen to higher places. The charge has therefore been made that Mr. Warfield has evaded the Civil Service it with making appointments.

After hearing Postmaster Warfield, the Civil Service Commissioners took the matter under advisement, and will render z decision next week. Mr. Warfield declares that he has not violated any provisions of the Civil Service law in making his appointments. the new watchmen had beer detailed to do certain

visions of the appointments. ANOTHER PITTSBURG POOLEOOM CLOSED. Pittsburg, Nov. 17 .- The Pittsburg syndicate, W. C. Smith, manager, doing business at Fourth-ave, and Smithfield-st., made an assignment to-day to T. B. Trimble. This poolroom was one of the most recently established, anad had not received much money in deposits. Assignee Trimble has taken charge of the syndicate's business, and says he will probably be able to pay the depositors 50 cents on the dollar. He estimates the liabilities at about \$7,900.

FOUR MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN A MINK. Blackhawk, Col., Nov. 17.-A workman dropped a lighted candle in a keg of powder at the Perigo mine tunnel this morning. The powder did not explode, but a fire started, the smoke and flames from which suffocated to death four workmen in the tunnel. They were as follows: ders, aged twenty-five; Durham Ivey, aged forty, leaves a widow and five children; James Whitlow, aged twenty-three, and Lipper Willis, aged thirty-five, married. The fire did about \$5,000 damage to the shafthouse and machinery.

AN ALLEGED ROYALIST PLOT.

THE HAWAHAN GOVERNMENT READY TO CRUSH A POSSIBLE REVOLT. *

ONLY A FEW OF THE EX-QUEEN'S ADHERENTS BELIEVED TO FAVOR AN ATTACK-THE AU-THORITIES OPPOSED TO THE ADMISSION

OF MORE JAPANESE LABORERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Honolulu, Nov. 10, via San Francisco, Nov. 17. -For the last few days there have been many rumors of an approaching revolution, in which the Royalists will receive rifles and soldiers from the coast to aid them in their work. When carefully traced these rumors are found to come from a few friends of H. A. Widemann, a member of Queen Liliuokalani's last Cabinet, who recently went to California with the avowed object of securing a pension for the Queen. He is a braggart, and told some tall stories of what he could do. Doubtless he has written to friends here, and they have been unable to keep the matter secret. The story floating about town is venturers and a good supply of arms and ammunition, and that the expedition will come over to Hawali and land on one of the other islands. Then arrangements will be made with the Honolulu Royalists to fall on Dole's Gov-

islands. Then arrangements will be made visite Honolulu Royalists to fall on Dole's Government and wipe it out.

These rumors have led Marshal Hitchcock to take extra precautions, and have induced the Cabinet to be prepared for any emergencies, but no one here believes them. The Royalists are much divided, a strong party holding that the Queen should agree to accept a pension in order that the present political uncertainty, so disasyltrous to business, may be ended. Only a small and irresponsible crowd of the Queen's personal adherents are in favor of trying any forcible means of overthrowing the present Government. Marshal Hitchcock has arranged for the Citizens' Guard to respond instantly, day or night, to the danger signal. In case of any revolt, orders have been given to shoot down any white sympathizers with Royalty and any natives caught with arms in their hands. Hitchcock says no quarter will be given, as President Dole is weary of these causeless alarms.

IF THEY SHOULD KEEP ON COMING, THEY MIGHT IN TIME OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.-The Honolulu correspon ent of The United Press, writing under date of November 10, per steamer Australia, says in part:

It has been learned that about ten days ago the
Japanese Commissioner wrote to Foreign Minister
Hatch, complaining that, as reported by the newspapers, Minister Thurston had said at Washington
that "it was desired to root out the Japanese and
Chinese in Hawaii," and asking to be informed
whether this Government cherished any such policy
toward the Japanese. After some delay Mr. Hatch
replied, saying in substance that the reported newspaper interview could scarcely be an adequate basis
for diplomatic inquiries, that the Government did
not believe Mr. Thurston made any such statement
as that alleged, and that while it did desire to substitute importations of European laborers for those
from Japan and Asia, this was totally different from
any desire to root out or molest the Japanese laborers resident here. vember 10, per steamer Australia, says in part:

from Japan and Asia, this molest the Japanese laborary desire to root out of molest the Japanese laborary desire the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic, the tone of the Japanese representative has become increasingly unfriendly. This is supposed to be due to the fact that, while no ground of complaint is given by usy exception of Japanese as such from the voting privileges, yet they are practically left with no share in the suffrage, an equality which the Commissioner had previously demanded for them. An increasingly fractious and insubordinate disposition in the Japanese laborers has seriously alarmed both the planters and the Government. As fresh importations of Japanese have some on, a few years more might render the Japanese on, a few years more might render the Japanese on, a few years more might render the Japanese of these gone on, a few years more might render the Japanese have anese a majority of the population. With the great political ambition and martial qualities of those people, they might attempt to substitute a government of their own for the existing one. It is felt that such an increase of their numbers must be prevented in time.

JAPAN SAID TO DEMAND \$125,000,000. THE SURRENDER OF THE CHINESE FLEET ALSO A CONDITION OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Shanghai, Nov. 17 .- In diplomatic circles here the success of mediation between China and Japan is regarded as hopeless. It is rumored that Japan's minimum demands are the surrender of the Chinese fleet and the payment of an indemnity of \$125,000,000. Japan to occupy Port Arthur, Wel-Hai and the Formosan ports until the indemnity has been paid. There is no prospect of China's assenting to such terms.

London, Nov. 17 .- The Central fleet is searching for the Chinese fleet which

put to sea on Monday. "A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Admiral A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Admiral Ting has received stringent orders to attack the Japanese fleet at the first opportunity."

A dispatch from Yokohama to "The Pall Mall Gazette" says that a large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Ujina. The last of the class of conscripts who attained military age within the year 1894 are joining their respective colors.

REQUIEM SERVICES FOR THE CZAR.

St Petersburg, Nov. 17.—Emperor Nicholas, the Czarina, and all of the royal personages in the city attended requiem services in the Fortress Ca-The Russian Grand-dukes and other men of alted rank were in full uniform and wore all of their decorations. The choral part of the service was rendered by a choir of several hundred voices. In spite of the miserable weather, crowds of peo-ple still surround the Cathedral, awaiting an op-

ple still surround the Cathedral, awaiting an op-portunity to enter and look upon the face of the dead Emperor.

Many Russian newspapers view favorably the idea of a cordial understanding between Russia and Great Britain. Such an understanding, it is be-lleyed, would be of great advantage to both Pow-ers and would tend to insure European peace. SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE CZAR.

Alexander Olarovsky, Russian Consul-General, has administered the oath of allegiance to the new Czar of Russia to about fifty orthodox Greeks since the Consul-General made his declaration of fealty be fore the Greek Archbishop of Alaska. The cere-mony was performed at the Consulate, No. 24 Statest., the Consul-General, his deputy, Christian G. Petersen, and their assistants all appearing in court

On Friday, in answer to an advertisement in a of the papers which circulate in the Russian-Jewish district, about 300 Russian Hebrews took the oath and signed papers declaring themselves loyal sub-jects of Nicholas II. More than 200 of the same class were at the consulate for the purpose of taking the oath yesterday, but the Consul-General was

ing the oath yesterday, but the Consul-General was away and the ceremony was postponed till next Wednesday, between Il a. m. and 2 p. m. and at the same time on Saturday.

A Tribune reporter asked one of the loyal Russians: "How comes it that after getting away from Russia, where you were persecuted, and coming here where you can enjoy perfect liberty, you still cling to the old country and go out of your way to swear allegiance to the new Czar?"

"If we were all here." he said, "we might not think of it, but while our fathers and mothers are still alive, whom we may want some time to see again and while we have children and some of us wives over there, we must remain Russians."

THE QUEEN'S INCREASING FEEBLENESS. London, Nov. 17.—Observers of the arrival at Windsor of Queen Victoria noticed that her general weakness and lameness had visibly incres She required assistance in passing up the slightly inclined gangway from the train to the landau which was 'n waiting.

THEY DON'T BELIEVE REW WAS MURDERED

Ithaca, Nov. 17.-The Rew murder theory was exploded to-day by the officials having the investiga-tion in charge. It will be remembered that young Rew's father insisted that his son was in South Danby on the day he disappeared, had a gun, stopped at a farmhouse for an hour or so, and was last heard of about three miles from Ithaca, where It is alleged by Mr Rew that his son was murdered. The officers have found that the young man seen in Danby was not young Rew, but another Cornell student named Ladd. Mr. Ladd stated that he had been in South Danoy on September 25, had a gun stopped at the farmhouse for a glass of milk and

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHANGED ENGLISH FEELING

SUSPICIOUS OF GERMANY AND COM-PLAISANT TOWARD FRENCH DESIGNS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GREAT PRITAIN - PRINCE RISMARCK'S FUTURE. FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR-LORD ROSE-

> THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE LON-DON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

-- ANTI-GAMPLING AGITA-TION - THE GIBBON

[BY CABLE TO THE TEIBUNE.] (Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.)

London, Nov. 17.-There is in a portion, and very important portion, of the English press, very marked change of tone toward Germany on the one hand and France on the other. The dismissal of Chancellor von Caprivi by the German Emperor has left a mark on English public opinion. Not one of the long and circumstantial accounts of the motives for that act given at the time was thought satisfactory by students of German politics. Something was left untold; there is a secret yet to come out. Whatever it be, the manner of the dismissal made a bad im-

pression. Englishmen who ever since the dismissal of Prince Bismarck had pinned their faith to his successor, seem reluctant to accept the successor to Prince Bismarck's successor, and Englishmen who have long hymned the praises of the Emperor have suddenly become silent or suspicious, The note of adulation is no longer heard; a note of alarm is sounded instead. There is a certain uneasiness about the Emperor's domestic policy. There is something that almost amounts to anxiety about his foreign policy. If his domestic policy concerns Germany, primarity, his foreign polt-JAPANESE NOT WANTED IN HAWAII, cy concerns all Europe, and England not least, England thinks she has had but a shabby return for her good will to Germany, and for all the moral support she has lent to the Triple Alliance. She is not likely soon to forget the attitude of Germany in the Congo business. It is now believed that Germany and France then acted together and probably in direct diplomatic concert, in order to humiliate England.

The rebuff of the other day when England suggested intervention between China and Japan was thought wanton. Lord Rosebery says there was no rebuff. He is entitled to choose the word which in his judgment best denotes the effect of Germany's refusal to have any part or lot in the transaction upon which England then, whether heedlessly or not, entered. These and other evidences of coolness are traccable, at any rate they are traced, to the German Emperor himself. That is one reason why the cup offered to English lips is so bitter. England has flattered this young Hohenzollern, who plays Divine Providence to Germany, in terms which were fitting only for Divine Providence. He takes it all as if it were his due, then turns round and spurns those who burned all this incense. He in his turn has flattered France, and he now flatters Russia, and his language and conduct are such as to leave it doubtful on which he wishes to lean. What is not doubtful is his conviction that he can do very well without Eng-

It is thought ominous that Prince Hohenlohe, the new Chancellor, should visit Prince Bismarck. Things must have gone very far before the Emperor could be willing to appeal to the statesman whom, to use Prince Bismarck's own words, he kicked out of office. That, however, is a matter of sentiment. As a matter of politics, Prince Bismarck is known to favor a close alliance with Russia, and if the Emperor does not mean to shake hands with Nicholas II, why is Prince Hohenlohe going to Varzin? It is almost equally significant if the new Chancellor wishes to cons spondent at Shanghai telegraphs: "The Japanese in other words, about Socialism. Low must have fallen the Emperor's pride if he is going to confess that his alienation from Prince Bismarck was a mistake, and to ask his discharged servant to help him put down the Socialists. One thing will go with the other. If Prince Bismarck trium; he at home, he will triumph abroad. If his views about dealing with Socialists prevail, is it likely that his steadfast belief in Russia as the necessary ally of Germany will not find an imperial convert?

But if England finds herself no longer on terms with Germany, she must 'urn elsewhither. She cannot be left out in the cold. Lord Rosebery has been conspicuous as a friend of Prince Bis-marck and an advocate of a close understanding with Germany. The French long since learned to regard him as hostile, and to detest his policy as much as they admired his ability. The French press hates him. The French Foreign Minister has lost no opportunity of being disagreeable to him. Both resented his Sheffield allusion to Agincourt. They accepted grudgingly his indirect apology for it at the Guildhall. How can he hold out the hand to such men? But he does, He estentatiously renounced Madagascar, and disclaimed all British interests in Madagascar, and now the one English journal whose deliverances on foreign affairs have weight abroad, has deliberately and elaborately relinquished every English claim to interfere with the French proceedings in Madagascar, "The Times" summed up the question on Thursday. Their summary is a statement of the French case and an acquiescence in the pretension of M. Honotaux that, because they have an ill-defined claim to an uncertain protectorate, France has a right to treat Madagascar as a French colony. The natives have no rights; the governing race have no rights. France is "compelled" to make a serious effort to enforce her treaty rights. Not a word of sympathy for a gallant race "rightly struggling to be free"; not a hint that the Salisbury recognition of the protectorate is strictly limited. France, so far as England is concerned, is to have a free hand.

Put the two things together, the coolness toward Germany, and this strange toleration of the pretensions of France, and her steps toward the conquest of Madagascar, and what do they mean? Nobody can yet say just what they mean, or how far England is ready to travel on the new road on which she has entered. But Lord Rosebery is practically just as much Foreign Minister as eyer, and if Lord Rosebery is going to be revolutionary at home, he may contract a taste for a revolutionary policy abroad also. "The Times," on a grave question like this, is more than likely to reflect the views of the Foreign Office. It will be taken for granted in France that it does. Nevertheless, France will be jealous, inimical, aggressive, unforgiving, profoundly distrustful of England and the English. Before anything like cordial feeling or cordial co-operation between the two countries can exist, England will have to bow lower than she is likely to, or than her people would endure, or than her Prime Minister could bring himself to attempt.

Lord Rosebery, at Glasgow, and Mr. Balfour, at Newcastle, have been speaking at length on the House of Lords, but it would be difficult to say that the argument on either side has been carried much further, except on one point which I will mention presently. Mr. Balfour was ill.

Lord Rosebery made a good fighting speech, the kind of speech well enough calculated to rouse